・论著・

# 妊娠前不同体质指数孕妇妊娠期血脂水平 与巨大儿的关系研究

袁仙仙, 王佳, 张可欣, 杨蕊华, 郑薇, 李光辉\*

背景 巨大儿不仅对孕妇及新生儿造成一定的危害, 甚至会影响子代远期代谢健康。母亲体质量状态 与妊娠结局密切相关,超重肥胖者多伴有血脂异常,妊娠期血脂异常升高会影响宫内环境和新生儿出生体质量。目的 分析不同妊娠前体质指数(body mass index, BMI)孕妇妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿之间的关系。方法 本研究为单中 心回顾性研究,纳入2018年1月至2019年6月在首都医科大学附属北京妇产医院产科建档至分娩并符合纳排标准的 单胎孕妇 5 287 例,根据妊娠前 BMI 将孕妇分为低体质量、正常体质量和超重肥胖孕妇,根据新生儿出生体质量将低 体质量孕妇分为低体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(A组,n=731)和低体质量孕妇巨大儿组(B组,n=27),正常体质量孕妇 分为正常体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(C组, n=3539)和正常体质量孕妇巨大儿组(D组, n=243),超重肥胖孕妇分为 超重肥胖孕妇非巨大儿组(E组,n=675)和超重肥胖孕妇巨大儿组(F组,n=72)。收集孕妇相关临床及实验室数据 进行统计学分析。采用二元 Logistic 回归分析探究不同妊娠前 BMI 孕妇妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿之间的关系。结果 B 组孕妇妊娠晚期高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)低于 A 组(P<0.05); D 组孕妇妊娠早期总胆固醇(TC)及孕晚期 甘油三酯 (TG) 高于 C组 (P<0.05), 妊娠中、晚期 HDL-C低于 C组 (P<0.05)。F组妊娠早、中、晚期 TG 均高于 E组(P<0.05), 妊娠中、晚期 HDL-C低于 E组(P<0.05)。二元 Logistic 回归分析结果示, 妊娠晚期 HDL-C[OR=0.256, 95%CI(0.075, 0.871)] 是妊娠前低体质量孕妇娩出巨大儿的影响因素(P<0.05)。孕中期和晚期 HDL-C[OR=0.661, 95%CI(0.450, 0.971); OR=0.406, 95%CI(0.271, 0.610)]是妊娠前正常体质量孕妇娩出巨大儿的影响因素(P<0.05)。 妊娠早、中、晚期 TG[OR=1.546, 95%CI(1.070, 2.234); OR=1.399, 95%CI(1.019, 1.758); OR=1.289, 95%CI(1.072, 1.550)〕是妊娠前超重肥胖孕妇娩出巨大儿的影响因素(P<0.05)。结论 妊娠前低体质量及正常体质量孕妇妊娠期 低 HDL-C 水平与巨大儿相关,而超重肥胖孕妇妊娠期 TG 水平升高与巨大儿相关。产检时对于胎儿偏大或预测巨大儿 高风险的孕妇,需要加强血脂检测及控制。

【关键词】 人体质量指数;妊娠;孕妇;血脂,巨大胎儿;妊娠并发症;影响因素分析

【中图分类号】 R 33 【文献标识码】 A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007-9572.2023.0097

【**引用本文**】 袁仙仙,王佳,张可欣,等. 妊娠前不同体质指数孕妇妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿的关系研究[J]. 中国全科医学, 2023. [Epub ahead of print]. DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1007–9572.2023.0097. [www.chinagp.net]

YUAN X X, WANG J, ZHANG K X, et al. Association between blood lipid levels and macrosomia in pregnant women with different pre-pregnancy body mass index [J]. Chinese General Practice, 2023. [Epub ahead of print].

Association between Blood Lipid Levels and Macrosomia in Pregnant Women with Different Pre-pregnancy Body Mass Index YUAN Xianxian, WANG Jia, ZHANG Kexin, YANG Ruihua, ZHENG Wei, LI Guanghui\*

Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Obstetrics, Beijing Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital, Capital Medical University/Beijing Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital, Beijing 100026, China

\*Corresponding author: LI Guanghui, Chief physician/professor; E-mail: liguanghui@ccmu.edu.cn.

[Abstract] Background Macrosomia is not only harmful to the pregnant women and newborns, but also to the long-term metabolic health of the offspring. Maternal body mass is closely associated with pregnancy outcomes, overweight and obese pregnant women are often associated with dyslipidemia, while elevated blood lipid levels during pregnancy can affect the intrauterine environment and neonatal birth weight has not been investigated. Objective To analyze the association between blood lipid levels and macrosomia in pregnant women with different pre-pregnancy body mass index (BMI). Methods A

基金项目:北京市自然科学基金资助项目(青年项目)(7214231);北京市医院管理局"登峰"人才计划(DFL20191402)中国临床试验注册中心(ChiCTR220058395)

<sup>100026</sup> 北京市,首都医科大学附属北京妇产医院 北京妇幼保健院围产内分泌代谢科

<sup>\*</sup> 通信作者:李光辉,主任医师 / 教授;E–mail:liguanghui@ccmu.edu.cn

本文数字出版日期: 2023-03-31

total of 5 287 singleton pregnant women who were registered at department of obstetrics of Beijing Obstetrics and Gynecology Hospital, Capital Medical University until delivery from January 2018 to June 2019 and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in the single-center retrospective study, and divided into low-body-mass pregnant women with a non-macrosomia group (group A, n=731) and with a macrosomia group (group B, n=27), normal-body-mass pregnant women with a nonmacrosomia group (group C, n=3539) and with a macrosomia group (group D, n=243), overweight and obese pregnant women with a non-macrosomia group (group E, n=675) and with a macrosomia group (group F, n=72) according to maternal pre-pregnancy BMI and neonatal birth weight. Relevant clinical and laboratory data of pregnant women were collected for statistical analysis. Binary Logistic regression analysis was used to explore the association between blood lipid levels and macrosomia in pregnant women with different pre-pregnancy BMI. Results The level of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) in the third trimester of pregnancy in group B was lower than group A (P<0.05). The levels of total cholesterol (TC) in the first trimester and triglyceride (TG) in the third trimester in group D were higher than group C (P<0.05), while the levels of HDL-C in the second and third trimesters were lower than group C (P<0.05). The TG levels in the first, second and third trimesters of pregnancy in group F were higher than group E (P<0.05), while HDL-C levels in the second and third trimesters were lower than group E (P<0.05). Binary Logistic regression analysis showed that HDL-C level in the third trimester [OR=0.256, 95%CI(0.075, 0.871)] was the influencing factor of macrosomia in low body mass pre-pregnancy women (P<0.05). HDL-C levels in the second and third trimesters [OR=0.661, 95%CI (0.450, 0.971); OR=0.406, 95%CI (0.271, 0.610)] were the influencing factors of macrosomia in normal body mass pre-pregnancy women (P<0.05). TG levels in the first, second and third trimesters [OR=1.546, 95%CI (1.070, 2.234); OR=1.399, 95%CI (1.019, 1.758); OR=1.289, 95%CI (1.072, (1.550) were the influencing factors of macrosomia in overweight and obese pre-pregnancy women (P < 0.05). Conclusion For pre-pregnancy women with low and normal body mass, low HDL-C level during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk for macrosomia, while for overweight and obese pre-pregnancy women, high TG level during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk of macrosomia. For pregnant women with large fetuses or high risk of macrosomia during maternal examination, it is necessary to emphasize the detection and control of blood lipid levels.

[Key words] Body mass index; Pregnancy; Pregnant women; Blood lipids; Fetal macrosomia; Pregnancy complications; Root cause analysis

巨大儿指不考虑胎龄因素, 胎儿出生体质量(BW) 绝对值 >4 000 g 或 4 500 g [1]。我国对于巨大儿的定义 是任何孕周胎儿 BW>4 000 g。全球范围内巨大儿的发 生率约为9%,但不同国家之间差异很大[2]。我国巨大 儿发病率为 7.3%(4.1%, 13.4%), 北方地区巨大儿的 发病率(8.5%)显著高于南方地区(5.6%)[3]。巨大 儿对孕妇及新生儿均会造成一定的危害,对孕妇来说, 可导致产程延长或产程停滞,增加剖宫产、产后出血及 软产道裂伤的发生率等[4-6]。对新生儿来说,增加肩难 产、死胎、低血糖、呼吸系统问题的风险, 儿童期及以 后患肥胖、糖耐量异常、代谢综合征等疾病的风险亦显 著增加[7-9]。母亲体质量状态与妊娠结局密切相关[10-12], 研究显示母亲肥胖和妊娠期增重过多对巨大儿发生率 的影响已超过母亲糖尿病[13-14]。超重肥胖者多伴有血 脂异常,以三酰甘油(triglyceride, TG)水平升高伴高 密度脂蛋白胆固醇 (high density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)水平降低为特征<sup>[15]</sup>,不同状态的孕妇妊娠期 血脂水平也存在明显差异[16-17]。母体脂质代谢的改变 是妊娠期正常生理反应,循环脂质的逐渐增加对胎儿生 长发育至关重要,但妊娠期血脂异常升高会影响宫内 环境和胎儿结局[18]。因此,本研究拟通过单中心回顾

性研究,分析不同妊娠前体质指数(body mass index, BMI)孕妇妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿的关系。

## 1 对象与方法

1.1 研究对象 研究纳入 2018年1月至 2019年6月在首都医科大学附属北京妇产医院产科建档并定期产前检查至分娩的单胎孕妇5 287例。纳入标准:年龄18~45岁,单胎妊娠,有妊娠前身高、体质量数据及妊娠期血脂数据;排除标准:合并妊娠期高血糖、妊娠期高血压疾病、甲状腺疾病;合并胎儿单脐动脉等可能影响胎儿生长发育的疾病;低 BW 儿(BW<2 500 g)。本研究经首都医科大学附属北京妇产医院伦理委员会批准(2018-ky-009-01)。

1.2 分组 先根据妊娠前 BMI 将孕妇分为低体质量(BMI<18.5 kg/m²)、正常体质量(18.5~<24.0 kg/m²)和超重肥胖孕妇(BMI  $\geq$  24.0 kg/m²)<sup>[19]</sup>,再根据新生儿 BW [新生儿 BW 2 500~4 000 g 为非巨大儿,新生儿 BW>4 000 g 为巨大儿〕分别将低体质量孕妇分为低体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(A组,n=731)和低体质量孕妇巨大儿组(B组,n=27);正常体质量孕妇分为正常体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(C组,n=3 539)和正常体质量孕妇巨大儿组(D组,n=243);超重肥胖孕妇分为超

# **山国全科医学**

重肥胖孕妇非巨大儿组(E组,n=675)和超重肥胖孕妇巨大儿组(F组,n=72)。

1.3 研究方法 本研究为单中心回顾性研究,收集孕妇临床资料、妊娠期血脂及新生儿出生资料(新生儿 BW、新生儿性别),分析不同妊娠前 BMI 孕妇妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿之间的关系。

1.3.1 资料收集 收集孕妇的年龄、末次月经、孕产次、授孕方式、既往史〔包括糖尿病、高血压、多囊卵巢综合征(polycystic ovary syndrome, PCOS)、甲状腺疾病等〕、妊娠期合并症及并发症(包括妊娠期糖尿病、妊娠期高血压疾病、妊娠期急性脂肪肝等);体格检查资料包括身高、妊娠前体质量,以妊娠前体质量(kg)/身高(m²)计算妊娠前 BMI;辅助检查资料包括妊娠早(5~14周)、中(24~28周)、晚(32~34周)三期血脂,妊娠早期及晚期空腹血糖(FBG),妊娠中期检测口服葡萄糖耐量试验(oral glucose tolerance test,OGTT)结果。

1.3.2 血脂、血糖检测 孕妇分别于妊娠早期、中期、晚期检测血脂水平,禁食8h以上次日晨起采集空腹静脉血,应用全自动生化分析仪ARCHITECT ci16200(Abbott Park, IL, USA)检测总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、TG、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)和HDL-C水平。

孕妇分别于妊娠早期、晚期检测 FBG 水平,禁食 8 h 以上次日晨起采集空腹静脉血,应用全自动生化分析仪 ARCHITECT ci16200(Abbott Park, IL, USA)检测FBG。妊娠中期行 75 g OGTT 检查,分别于 0 h、服糖后 1 h、2 h 采血,葡萄糖氧化酶法测血浆葡萄糖,血糖阈值分别为 5.1、10.0、8.5 mmol/L,任何一个时间点血糖值≥上述标准即诊断为妊娠期糖尿病。

1.4 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 25.0 统计软件进行统计学分析,符合正态分布的计量资料以( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验;非正态分布的计量资料以 M ( $P_{25}$ ,  $P_{75}$ )表示,组间比较采用非参数检验;计数资料以相对数表示,组间比较采用  $\chi^2$  检验。将单因素分析中差异有统计学意义的血脂指标(TG、LDL-C、HDL-C)纳入二分类 Logistics 回归分析,分析妊娠前不同 BMI 孕妇妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿之间的关系。以 P<0.05 为差异有统计学意义。

### 2 结果

2.1 低体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(A组)与巨大儿组(B组)基本资料及血脂水平的比较 研究共纳入低体质量孕妇758例,其中A组731例,B组27例。如表1所示,A组和B组孕妇年龄、妊娠前BMI、经产妇比例、IVF-ET比例、PCOS比例、剖宫产率、新生儿性别比例、妊娠早期FBG、OGTT、妊娠晚期FBG及妊娠早、中晚、期TC、TG及LDL-C、妊娠早、中期HDL-C比较,差

异无统计学意义 (P>0.05); B 组孕妇妊娠期增重、分娩孕周及新生儿 BW 高于 A组, 孕晚期 HDL-C低于 A组, 差异有统计学意义 (P<0.05)。

2.2 正常体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(C组)与巨大儿组(D组)基本资料及血脂水平的比较 研究共纳入正常体质量孕妇3782例,其中C组3539例,D组243例。如表2所示,C组和D组孕妇经产妇比例、IVF-ET比例及PCOS比例、OGTT2h血糖,妊娠早期TG、HDL-C,妊娠中期TC、TG,妊娠晚期TC及妊娠早、中、晚期LDL-C比较,差异无统计学意义(P>0.05)。D组孕妇年龄、妊娠前BMI、妊娠期增重、分娩孕周、剖宫产率及新生儿BW、男性新生儿比例、妊娠早期FBG、OGTT血糖(包括0h、1h血糖及AUC)、妊娠晚期FBG、妊娠早期TC、妊娠晚期TG水平高于C组,D组孕妇妊娠中晚期HDL-C水平低于C组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。

2.3 超重肥胖孕妇非巨大儿组(E组)与巨大儿组(F组) 基本资料及血脂水平的比较 研究共纳入超重肥胖孕妇 747 例, 其中 E 组 675 例, F 组 72 例。如表 3 所示, 超 重肥胖孕妇中,两组孕妇年龄、妊娠前BMI、妊娠期增重、 经产妇比例、PCOS比例、妊娠早期 FBG、OGTT 2 h 血 糖及妊娠早期 TC、HDL-C, 妊娠中、晚期 TC、LDL-C 比较, 差异无统计学意义 (P>0.05)。F 组孕妇 IVF-ET 比例、分娩孕周、剖宫产率及新生儿 BW、男性新 生儿比例、OGTT 血糖(包括 0 h、1h 血糖及 AUC)、 妊娠晚期 FBG 及妊娠早、中、晚期 TG 均高于 E组, 孕中、 晚期 HDL-C 低于 E 组,差异有统计学意义(P<0.05)。 2.4 妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿关系的二元 Logistic 回归 分析 根据单因素分析结果,以出现巨大儿为因变量(赋 值: 是=1, 否=0),以TG、HDL-C和LDL-C为自变 量(赋值为实测值),进行二元Logistic 回归分析,分 别对妊娠前低体质量孕妇、正常体质量孕妇和超重肥胖 孕妇妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿的关系进行分析。

结果显示,妊娠晚期 HDL-C 是妊娠前低体质量孕妇娩出巨大儿的影响因素 [OR=0.196,95%CI(0.060,0.645),P=0.007〕,校正分娩孕周、新生儿性别、孕妇年龄、妊娠前 BMI、妊娠期增重及 FBG 之后,相关性仍然存在 [OR=0.256,95%CI(0.075,0.871)〕 (P=0.029),而妊娠早中晚期 TG、LDL-C 水平与巨大儿并无相关性。

妊娠中期和晚期 HDL-C 是妊娠前正常体质量孕妇娩出巨大儿的影响因素 [OR=0.598, 95%CI (0.412, 0.869); OR=0.355, 95%CI (0.239, 0.527)] (P<0.05),校正分娩孕周、新生儿性别、孕妇年龄、妊娠前 BMI、妊娠期增重及 FBG 之后,相关性仍然存在 [OR=0.661, 95%CI (0.450, 0.971); OR=0.406,

## • 4 • http://www.chinagp.net E-mail:zgqkyx@chinagp.net.cn

# 中国全科医学

#### 表 1 低体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(A组)与巨大儿组(B组)基本资料及血脂水平的比较

Table 1 Comparison of basic information and blood lipid levels between the low-body-mass pregnant women with a non-macrosomia group ( Group A ) and with a macrosomia group ( Group B )

|         |                        | 1 . 1  |                                       |   |  |                        |                                      |                        |  |  |                      |                           |
|---------|------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 组别      | 例数                     | 年龄 [ M ( P <sub>2</sub> :<br>P <sub>75</sub> ) , 岁 ] |                                       | BMI [ M ( P <sub>25</sub> , ) , kg/m <sup>2</sup> ] | ,妊娠期增重〔 <i>A</i><br><i>P</i> <sub>75</sub> ),kg  | . 207                  | 经产妇<br>n(%)]                         | IVF-ET [ n ( % ) ]     | PCOS ( n ( % ) )                       | 分娩孕.<br>〔M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> |                      | 剖宫产率<br>〔n(%)〕            |
| A 组     | 731 3                  | 0.0 (27.8, 31  | .9) 17.7 (                            | 17.2, 18.2)   | 14.5 ( 12.0,   | 17.9 ) 130             | 0 (17.8)                             | 24 ( 3.3 )             | 18 ( 2.5 )                             | 39.6 (38.9,                                  | 40.4)                | 152 ( 20.8 )              |
| B组      | 27 3                   | 1.5 (27.9, 33  | .5) 17.7 (                            | 17.4, 18.3)   | 17.0 (14.0,  | 18.6) 8                | (29.6)                               | 2 (7.4)                | 0                                      | 40.6 (40.0,                                  | 41.1)                | 9 (33.3)                  |
| Z(χ²)值  |                        | 1.518  |                                       | 0.948   | 2.431  |                        | 2.454ª                               | 1.337ª                 | 0.681ª                                 | 4.667  |                      | 2.448ª                    |
| P 值     |                        | 0.129  |                                       | 0.343   | 0.015  |                        | 0.128                                | 0.236                  | 0.517                                  | < 0.001                                      | l                    | 0.118                     |
|         | 新生儿 BW _               |  | 新生儿性别〔n(%)〕                           |   | 妊娠早期 FBG   |                        |                                      | OGTT ( M               | (P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ) ) | P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ) ]        |                      |                           |
| 组别      | $(M(P_{25},$           |  | 男                                     | 女 P   | $\left(\begin{array}{c}M\left(P_{25},\\ \gamma_{5}\right), \text{ mmol/L}\end{array}\right)$ | 0 h ( mmol             | /L ) 1 h                             | ( mmol/L )             | 2 h ( mmol/L )                         | AUC  |                      |                           |
| A组      | 3 240 ( 3 03           | 0, 3 520) 36   | 60 (49.2) 3                           | 71 (50.8) 4.  | 57 (4.34, 4.81)  | 4.29 (4.11,            | 4.49 ) 6.62                          | (5.71, 7.74)           | 5.97 ( 5.29, 6.70 )                    | 11.75 ( 10.55,                               | 13.16)               | 4.17 ( 3.97, 4.40 )       |
| B组      | 4 100 ( 4 04           | 0, 4165) 1   | 6 (59.3) 1                            | 1 (40.7) 4.   | 56 (4.29, 4.83)  | 4.30 (4.11,            | 4.62 ) 7.33                          | (5.55, 8.06)           | 6.16 (5.09, 6.93)                      | 12.16 ( 10.65,                               | 13.38)               | 4.26 ( 4.10, 4.44 )       |
| Z(χ²)值  | 8.8                    | 33   | 2.104                                 | a   | 0.224  | 0.477                  |                                      | 0.477                  | 0.477                                  | 0.507  | 1                    | 0.224                     |
| P 值     | <0.0                   | 001  | 0.307                                 |   | 0.825  | 0.577                  |                                      | 0.446                  | 0.928                                  | 0.612  | 2                    | 0.086                     |
| Art III | 妊娠                     | 辰早期〔 <i>M</i> ( <i>P</i>                             | <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ), mm | 妊娠<br>5),mmol/L)                                    |  |                        | <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ), n | nmol/L )               | 妊娠                                     | 妊娠晚期〔M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ),  |                      |                           |
| 组别      | TC                     | TG   | HDL-C                                 | LDL-C   | TC   | TG                     | HDL-C                                | LDL-C                  | TC                                     | TG   | HDL-0                | C LDL-C                   |
| A 组     | 4.05 ( 3.67,<br>4.51 ) | 0.86 ( 0.71,<br>1.07 )                               | 1.55 (1.38,<br>1.72)                  | 1.92 (1.63,<br>2.21)                                | 6.07 (5.52,<br>6.68)   | 1.75 ( 1.42,<br>2.18 ) | 2.02 ( 1.82<br>2.27 )                | 2, 3.23 (2.75<br>3.76) | 5, 6.69 (5.94,<br>7.39)                | 2.57 ( 2.08, 3.19 )                          | 1.89 ( 1.6           | 6, 3.72 (3.04,<br>4.34)   |
| B组      | 4.09 ( 3.54,<br>4.77 ) | 0.88 ( 0.76,<br>1.06 )                               | 1.50 ( 1.32,<br>1.70 )                | 1.97 (1.67,<br>2.26)                                | 5.79 ( 5.26,<br>6.92 )   | 1.87 ( 1.56,<br>2.26 ) | 1.84 ( 1.66<br>2.05 )                | 3.63)                  | 3, 6.19 (5.72,<br>7.28)                | 2.65 ( 2.34, 3.25 )                          | 1.72 ( 1.4<br>2.03 ) | 5, 3.44 ( 2.92,<br>4.31 ) |
| Z(χ²)值  | 1.974                  | 0.472  | 2.442                                 | 0.963   | 1.974  | 0.472                  | 2.442                                | 0.963                  | 1.974                                  | 0.472  | 2.442                | 0.963                     |
| P值      | 0.639                  | 0.436  | 0.186                                 | 0.457   | 0.738  | 0.118                  | 0.065                                | 0.985                  | 0.265                                  | 0.639  | 0.007                | 0.546                     |

注:"表示  $\chi^2$ 值;BMI= 体质指数,IVF-ET= 体外受精 – 胚胎移植,PCOS= 多囊卵巢综合征,BW= 出生体质量,FBG= 空腹血糖,OGTT= 口服葡萄糖耐量试验,AUC= 曲线下面积,TC= 总胆固醇,TG= 三酰甘油,HDL-C= 高密度脂蛋白胆固醇,LDL-C= 低密度脂蛋白胆固醇

# 表 2 正常体质量孕妇非巨大儿组(C组)与巨大儿组(D组)基本资料及血脂水平的比较

Table 2 Comparison of basic information and blood lipid levels between the normal-body-mass pregnant women with a non-macrosomia group ( group C ) and with a macrosomia group ( group D )

| and with a n  | lacrosomia            | i group ( grou                              | ip D /                                |                           |   |                        |  |                       |  |  |                        |                                      |  |
|---------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 组别            | 例数                    | 年龄[M(P <sub>2</sub><br>P <sub>75</sub> ),岁] |                                       | BMI $[M(P_{25}, kg/m^2)]$ | , 妊娠期增重〔 <i>M</i><br><i>P</i> <sub>75</sub> ), kg | 227                    | 圣产妇<br>(%)〕                                      | IVF-ET ( n ( % ) )    | PCOS ( n ( % ) )                           | 分娩孕」<br>〔M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> |                        | 剖宫产率<br>[n(%)]                       |  |
| C 组           | 3 539                 | 30.9 ( 28.6, 33                             | .8) 20.7 (                            | 19.6, 22.0)               | 14.0 (11.5, 1                                     | 7.0 ) 980              | (27.7)   | 146 (4.1)             | 123 (3.5)                                  | 39.6 (38.9,                                  | 40.3 )                 | 1 083 ( 30.6 )                       |  |
| D组            | 243                   | 31.2 ( 29.3 , 34                            | .3) 21.5 (                            | 20.1, 22.6)               | 16.0 (12.0, 1                                     | 9.5 ) 75               | (30.9)   | 13 (5.3)              | 6 (2.5)                                    | 40.3 (39.6,                                  | 41.0)                  | 110 (45.3)                           |  |
| Z ( χ²) 值     |                       | 2.530                                       |                                       | 4.230                     | 4.360   |                        | 1.138ª   | 0.846 <sup>a</sup>    | 0.699ª                                     | 9.689  |                        | 22.648ª                              |  |
| P 值           |                       | 0.011                                       |                                       | < 0.001                   | < 0.001   |                        | 0.286  | 0.358                 | 0.403                                      | <0.001                                       |                        | < 0.001                              |  |
|               | 新仕                    | JL BW                                       | 新生儿性别〔n                               | (%)                       | 妊娠早期 FBG  |                        |  | OGTT (M (             | P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ) ]      |  |                        | 妊娠晚期 FBG                             |  |
| 组别            |                       | $P_{75}$ ), g                               | 男                                     | 女 P                       | $(M(P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{mmol/L})$              | 0 h ( mmol/            | L) 1 h (   | mmol/L)               | 2 h ( mmol/L )                             | AUC  |                        | $(M(P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{mmol/L})$ |  |
| C 组           | 3 355 ( 3 1           | 10, 3590) 18                                | 800(50.9) 17                          | 39(49.1) 4.0              | 60 (4.38, 4.82)                                   | 4.35 (4.14,            | 4.58 ) 7.09 (                                    | 6.08, 8.05)6          | 5.14 ( 5.49, 6.89 )                        | 12.35 (11.07,                                | 13.54) 4               | .24 ( 4.03 , 4.50 )                  |  |
| D组            | 4 160 ( 4 0           | 80, 4270) 15                                | 59 (65.4) 84                          | 4 (34.6) 4.6              | 66 (4.44, 4.88)                                   | 4.43 (4.20,            | 4.63 ) 7.38 (                                    | 6.35, 8.36) 6         | 5.29 (5.60, 6.85)                          | 12.68 (11.45,                                | 13.95 ) 4              | .40 (4.17, 4.72)                     |  |
| Z(χ²)值        | 26.                   | .115  | 19.334                                | 1                         | 12.105  | 6.557                  |  | 6.557                 | 6.557                                      | 3.033  |                        | 12.105                               |  |
| P 值           | <0                    | .001  | < 0.001                               |                           | 0.006   | 0.002                  |  | 0.001                 | 0.408                                      | 0.001  |                        | 0.002                                |  |
| ं अन्य द्यारी | 妊                     | 振早期〔 <i>M</i> ( <i>P</i>                    | <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ), mm | 75), mmol/L)              |   | 中期〔M(P <sub>25</sub>   | ( P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ) , mmol/L ) |                       | 妊娠晩期〔M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ) |  | , P <sub>75</sub> ), m | , mmol/L ]                           |  |
| 组别            | TC                    | TG  | HDL-C                                 | LDL-C                     | TC  | TG                     | HDL-C  | LDL-C                 | TC   | TG   | HDL-C                  | LDL-C                                |  |
| C 组           | 4.15 ( 3.74<br>4.62 ) | , 0.95 ( 0.76,<br>1.21 )                    | 1.48 (1.31,<br>1.67)                  | 2.08 ( 1.75,<br>2.44 )    | 6.00 ( 5.40,<br>6.65 )                            | 2.00 ( 1.61,<br>2.47 ) | 1.92 ( 1.70,<br>2.17 )                           | 3.21 (2.68<br>3.73)   | , 2.80 (2.26,<br>3.48)                     | 2.80 ( 2.26,<br>3.48 )                       | 1.84 ( 1.62<br>2.09 )  | , 3.52 (2.89,<br>4.18)               |  |
| D组            | 4.20 ( 3.81<br>4.66 ) | , 0.97 ( 0.78,<br>1.21 )                    | 1.47 (1.31,<br>1.63)                  | 2.14 ( 1.78,<br>2.50 )    | 6.09 (5.31, 6.67)                                 | 2.17 ( 1.76,<br>2.56 ) | 1.88 (1.65,<br>2.12)                             | 3.25 ( 2.67<br>3.76 ) | , 6.23 (5.57,<br>7.15)                     | 3.01 (2.52,<br>3.71)                         | 1.75 ( 1.52<br>1.96 )  | , 3.44 (2.66,<br>4.17)               |  |
| Z(χ²)值        | 6.321                 | 6.009                                       | 17.606                                | 4.389                     | 6.321   | 6.009                  | 17.606   | 4.389                 | 6.321                                      | 6.009  | 17.606                 | 4.389                                |  |
| P值            | 0.046                 | 0.764                                       | 0.385                                 | 0.195                     | 0.065   | 0.058                  | 0.007  | 0.410                 | 0.074                                      | 0.011  | < 0.001                | 0.250                                |  |
|               |                       |   |                                       |                           |   |                        |  |                       |  |  |                        |                                      |  |

注: <sup>a</sup> 为 χ<sup>2</sup> 值

# 山国全科医学

#### 表 3 超重肥胖孕妇非巨大儿组(E组)与巨大儿组(F组)基本资料及血脂水平的比较

Table 3 Comparison of basic information and blood lipid levels between overweight and obese pregnant women with a non-macrosomia group ( group E ) and with a macrosomia group ( group F )

|        |   | 0 1 0  | 1                        |   |  |                       |                        |                    |  |   |                       |                                      |
|--------|---|--|--------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 组别     | 例数  | 年龄〔M(F<br>P <sub>75</sub> ),岁                                      | 2.5                      | BMI [ M ( P <sub>25</sub> , kg/m <sup>2</sup> ] | 妊娠期增重〔 <i>M</i><br><i>P</i> <sub>75</sub> ) , kg     | 237                   | 经产妇<br>(%)〕            | IVF-ET [ n ( % ) ] | PCOS (n (%))                           | 分娩孕原<br>〔M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub>        |                       | 剖宫产率<br>[n(%)]                       |
| E 组    | 675   | 31.6 (29.1, 3  | 5.0 ) 25.4 (             | 24.6, 27.2)                                     | 12.2 ± 5.5   | 5 227                 | ( 33.6 )               | 43 (6.4)           | 61 (9.0)                               | 39.4 (38.9,   | 40.3 )                | 274 ( 40.6 )                         |
| F组     | 72  | 31.9 (29.0, 3  | 4.6 ) 25.7 (             | 24.6, 27.1)                                     | $13.4 \pm 6.3$                                       | 3 24                  | (33.3)                 | 12 ( 16.7 )        | 9 (12.5)                               | 40.0 (39.3,   | 41.0)                 | 45 (62.5)                            |
| 检验统计量值 |   | 0.371  |                          | 0.642   | -1.736 <sup>b</sup>                                  |                       | 0.003 <sup>a</sup>     | 10.112ª            | 0.919ª                                 | 0.463   |                       | 16.762 <sup>a</sup>                  |
| P 值    |   | 0.858  |                          | 0.552   | 0.138  |                       | 0.989                  | 0.002              | 0.402                                  | <0.001  |                       | 0.001                                |
|        | 新生儿 BW  |  | 新生儿性別〔n(%)〕              |   | 妊娠早期 FBG   | OGTT (M (P2           |                        |                    | (P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ) ) | <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ) ]                 |                       |                                      |
| 组别     | ( M (   | $\begin{pmatrix} P_{25}, P_{75} \end{pmatrix}, \\ g \end{pmatrix}$ | 男                        | 女 1   | $(M (P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{mmol/L})$                | 0 h ( mmol/           | /L) 1 h                | ( mmol/L )         | 2 h ( mmol/L )                         | AUC   | 1                     | $(M(P_{25}, P_{75}), \text{mmol/L})$ |
| E组     | 3 430 (   | 3 200, 3 670)  | 337 (49.9)               | 338 (50.1)                                      | $4.67 \pm 0.34$                                      | 4.47 (4.27,           | 4.69 ) 7.53 (          | (6.56, 8.46) 6     | 5.34 (5.74, 7.03)                      | 12.94 (11.72,                                       | 14.07)                | 1.37 (4.14, 4.61)                    |
| F组     | 4 228 (   | 4 094, 4 431)  | 54 (75.0)                | 18 (25.0)                                       | $4.69 \pm 0.34$                                      | 4.54 ( 4.39,          | 4.73 ) 7.88 (          | (7.08, 8.68) 6     | 5.31 (5.85, 7.10)                      | 13.44 ( 12.26,                                      | 14.48)                | 1.47 ( 4.25 , 4.72 )                 |
| 检验统计量值 |   | 13.962   | 16.39                    | 98ª   | 1.774 <sup>b</sup>                                   | 3.821                 |                        | 3.821              | 3.821                                  | 2.209   | )                     | 1.774                                |
| P 值    |   | < 0.001  | <0.0                     | 01  | 0.532  | 0.027                 |                        | 0.012              | 0.702                                  | 0.009   | )                     | 0.025                                |
| AH III | 妊娠早期〔M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ), mmol/L〕 |  |                          |   | 妊娠中期〔M (P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ), mmol/L〕 |                       |                        |                    |  | 妊娠晚期〔M(P <sub>25</sub> , P <sub>75</sub> ), mmol/L〕 |                       |                                      |
| 组别     | TC  | TG   | HDL-C                    | LDL-C   | TC   | TG                    | HDL-                   | C LDL-C            | TC                                     | TG  | HDL-C                 | LDL-C                                |
| E 组    | 4.30 ( 3<br>4.74                                    |  | 6, 1.35 ( 1.19<br>1.56 ) | 2.29 (1.97<br>2.69)                             | 5.69 (5.07,<br>6.30)                                 | 2.26 ( 1.82<br>2.80 ) | , 1.78 ( 1.5<br>2.02 ) |                    | 6.09 (5.41,<br>6.87)                   | 2.89 ( 2.39,<br>3.59 )                              | 1.75 ( 1.54<br>2.01 ) | 3.18 ( 2.62,<br>3.81 )               |
| F组     | 4.46 (3<br>4.98                                     |  | 4, 1.33 (1.13<br>1.55)   | 2.47 (2.10<br>2.88)                             | 5.72 (5.13,<br>6.45)                                 | 2.46 ( 2.05<br>3.00 ) | , 1.67 (1.4<br>1.87)   |                    | , 6.05 (5.58,<br>7.24)                 | 3.27 ( 2.41,<br>4.11 )                              | 1.66 ( 1.51<br>1.91 ) | 3.18 ( 2.69,<br>3.89 )               |
| 检验统计量值 | 0.09  | 0 3.292  | 3.782                    | 0.480   | 0.090  | 3.292                 | 3.782                  | 0.480              | 0.090                                  | 3.292   | 3.782                 | 0.480                                |
| P值     | 0.11  | 5 0.034  | 0.405                    | 0.047   | 0.336  | 0.016                 | 0.012                  | 0.344              | 0.235                                  | 0.004   | 0.020                 | 0.493                                |
|        |   |  |                          |   |  |                       |                        |                    |  |   |                       |                                      |

注: "为 χ <sup>2</sup> 值, b 为 t 值

95%*CI*(0.271, 0.610)〕(*P*<0.05),妊娠早中晚期TG、LDL-C水平与巨大儿也无相关性。

妊娠早、中、晚期 TG 是妊娠前超重肥胖孕妇娩出巨大儿的影响因素 [OR=1.501,95%CI (1.044,2.160);OR=1.355,95%CI (1.052,1.745);OR=1.260,95%CI (1.065,1.490)] (P<0.05),校正分娩孕周、新生儿性别、孕妇年龄、妊娠前 BMI、妊娠期增重及 FBG之后,相关性仍然存在 [OR=1.546,95%CI (1.070,2.234);OR=1.399,95%CI (1.019,1.758);OR=1.289,95%CI (1.072,1.550)] (P<0.05),而妊娠早中晚期HDL-C、LDL-C与巨大儿并无相关性。

### 3 讨论

不同体质量状态的孕妇妊娠期血脂水平存在明显差异<sup>[16-17]</sup>,超重肥胖者多伴有 TG 水平升高和/或HDL-C 水平降低<sup>[15]</sup>,母体妊娠期脂质代谢对胎儿生长发育至关重要。目前国内外已有多项有关妊娠期血脂水平与巨大儿、大于胎龄儿(large for gestational age,LGA)或新生儿 BW 之间关系的研究,但以上研究均未对孕妇体质量进行分层分析<sup>[18, 20-23]</sup>。孔令英等<sup>[22]</sup>将北京市 15 家医院 2013 年 6 月至 2014 年 11 月分娩的 27 152 例孕妇作为研究对象,分析妊娠期血脂水平与妊娠期糖尿病巨大儿的关系,结果发现巨大儿组孕妇妊娠早、中、晚期 TG 均显著高于正常体质量组,而 HDL-C 低

表 4 不同体质量孕妇与分娩巨大儿相关性的二元 Logistic 回归分析 Table 4 Binary Logistic regression analysis of the association between different body mass of pregnant women and macrosomia

| 指标         | В      | B SE Wa |        | P值      | OR (95%CI)              |  |  |
|------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------------------------|--|--|
| 低体质量孕妇     |        |         |        |         |                         |  |  |
| 妊娠晚期 HDL-C | -1.363 | 0.625   | 4.757  | 0.029   | 0.256 ( 0.075 , 0.871 ) |  |  |
| 正常体质量孕妇    |        |         |        |         |                         |  |  |
| 妊娠中期 HDL-C | -0.414 | 0.196   | 4.447  | 0.035   | 0.661 ( 0.450, 0.971 )  |  |  |
| 妊娠晚期 HDL-C | -0.901 | 0.207   | 18.937 | < 0.001 | 0.406 ( 0.271 , 0.610 ) |  |  |
| 超重肥胖孕妇     |        |         |        |         |                         |  |  |
| 妊娠早期 TG    | 0.436  | 0.188   | 5.377  | 0.020   | 1.546 ( 1.070, 2.234 )  |  |  |
| 妊娠中期 TG    | 0.292  | 0.139   | 4.401  | 0.036   | 1.399 ( 1.019, 1.758 )  |  |  |
| 妊娠晚期 TG    | 0.254  | 0.094   | 7.290  | 0.007   | 1.289 ( 1.072, 1.550 )  |  |  |

注:表中为校正分娩孕周、新生儿性别、孕妇年龄、妊娠前 BMI、妊娠期增重及FBG后所得结果

于正常体质量组。国内另有学者研究妊娠中期母亲血脂水平对巨大儿的预测价值,结果发现妊娠 20 周时母体低 HDL-C 是巨大儿的独立危险因素 [ OR=1.67,95%CI (1.06,2.64), P=0.026) ] [23]。妊娠期高血糖是巨大儿的重要危险因素,但有研究发现在血糖控制良好的糖尿病孕妇中,母亲妊娠期血脂水平是胎儿大小的强预测指标,这可能解释了为何即使严格控制血糖,糖尿病孕妇巨大儿或 LGA 的发生率仍然很高 [24-27]。在糖耐量正常的孕妇中,妊娠期血脂水平也与 BW 及巨大儿的

风险相关<sup>[28-29]</sup>,有研究显示无糖尿病的孕妇妊娠晚期 TG 每升高 1 mmol/L,巨大儿风险增加 27%,HDL-C 每升高 1 mmol/L 巨大儿风险降低 37%,高 TG 同时伴有低 HDL-C 的孕妇巨大儿风险高于单纯高 TG 或低 HDL-C 孕妇<sup>[29]</sup>。一项纳入 46 个研究包括 31 402 例孕妇在内的 Meta 分析结果显示,孕妇在整个妊娠期间高 TG 和低 HDL-C 水平与 BW 增加、LGA 风险增加以及小于胎龄儿(small for gestational age,SGA)风险降低有关,在妊娠前超重或肥胖的女性中关联性更强<sup>[30]</sup>。

超重肥胖者多伴有血脂异常,以TG水平升高伴 HDL-C 水平降低为特征<sup>[15]</sup>,不同体质量状态的孕妇妊 娠期血脂水平也存在显著差异[16-17]。本研究根据孕妇 妊娠前 BMI 进行分组,在不同 BMI 等级中分析妊娠期 血脂与巨大儿之间的关系,结果显示娩出巨大儿与非巨 大儿的不同 BMI 孕妇妊娠期血脂水平均有所差异,二 元 Logistic 回归分析结果示,低体质量及正常体质量孕 妇妊娠期低 HDL-C 水平与巨大儿相关,而超重肥胖孕 妇妊娠期 TG 水平升高与巨大儿相关。有学者对超重肥 胖与巨大儿的关系进行中介分析, 结果发现超重对巨大 儿的总影响为 0.006 [95%CI(0.001, 0.010)], 其中 直接影响为 0.005 [95%CI(0.001, 0.009)], 间接影 响为 0.001 [95%CI(0, 0.001)], 估计由高 TG 水平 介导的比例为11.1%;此外,肥胖对巨大儿的总影响为 0.026 [95%CI(0.018, 0.036)], 其中直接影响为 0.025 [95%CI(0.017, 0.036)], 间接影响为 0.001 [95%CI (0,0.001) , 估计由高 TG 水平介导的比例为 3.8% [31]。 但也有研究发现,在非超重肥胖孕妇中, LGA 风险与妊 娠早期 TG 水平显著呈正相关(OR=1.740, P=0.034), 而在超重肥胖孕妇中, LGA 风险与妊娠早期 TG 水平并 无相关性(OR=1.410, P=0193) [32]。另一项纳入了 143 名单胎孕妇的前瞻性队列研究,将孕妇根据妊娠前 BMI 分为正常体质量组(BMI ≤ 25.0 kg/m²) 和超重肥 胖组(BMI>25.0 kg/m²)进行分层分析,结果显示超重 肥胖孕妇妊娠期 HDL-C 与 BW 之间存在显著负相关, 而在正常体质量孕妇无相关性[33]。

脂蛋白脂酶介导母体 TG 脂解生成的非酯化脂肪酸直接通过脂肪酸转运蛋白或脂肪酸转位酶 CD36 进入胎盘,胰岛素可激活合胞滋养层细胞母体侧丰富的胰岛素受体,通过 AKT 信号通路,诱导游离脂肪酸酯化成 TG [34]。这些 TG 储存在滋养层细胞中,经过水解释放出的游离脂肪酸被扩散至胎儿血浆,进而为胎儿提供能量 [35]。超重肥胖孕妇多合并有胰岛素抵抗,母体高胰岛素血症会诱导胎盘储存大量的 TG,TG 经胎盘脂蛋白酯酶水解成游离脂肪酸增加,过多的游离脂肪酸转运给胎儿是母亲高 TG 血症增加巨大儿风险的部分原因 [34-35]。HDL-C 在胆固醇转运和稳态中发挥重要作用,动

物实验证实母亲 HDL-C 参与胎儿代谢及生长<sup>[36-37]</sup>。 在缺乏 HDL-C 的小鼠模型中发现,为了弥补摄取和运输给胎儿的胆固醇的不足,胎盘甾醇合成率增加,或者胎盘代谢发生改变允许更多的胆固醇被运输,或者两者都有<sup>[36-37]</sup>。这可能部分解释了低 HDL-C 与巨大儿的发生相关。

综上,不同 BMI 孕妇巨大儿组与非巨大儿组妊娠期血脂水平均有所差异,低体质量及正常体质量孕妇妊娠期 HDL-C 水平降低与巨大儿相关,而超重肥胖孕妇妊娠期 TG 水平升高与巨大儿相关。因此,产检时对于胎儿偏大或预测巨大儿高风险的孕妇,需要加强血脂检测及控制,不仅要关注高 TG 还要重视低 HDL-C,从而改善不良妊娠结局。但目前尚无统一的妊娠血脂水平的参考标准,有必要开展多中心、大规模的流行病学研究,制定统一的妊娠期血脂异常诊断标准。

作者贡献:袁仙仙负责研究设计及实施、数据分析 及论文撰写;王佳、张可欣、杨蕊华负责数据整理;郑 薇负责论文修改;李光辉负责研究设计指导及论文修改。 本文无利益冲突。

#### 参考文献

- [1] Macrosomia: ACOG practice bulletin, number 216 [J]. Obstet Gynecol, 2020, 135 (1): e18-35. DOI: 10.1097/ AOG.0000000000003606.
- [2] CHAUHAN S P, GROBMAN W A, GHERMAN R A, et al. Suspicion and treatment of the macrosomic fetus: a review [J]. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2005, 193 (2): 332-346. DOI: 10.1016/j.ajog.2004.12.020.
- [3] LI G H, KONG L J, LI Z W, et al. Prevalence of macrosomia and its risk factors in China: a multicentre survey based on birth data involving 101, 723 singleton term infants [J]. Paediatr Perinat Epidemiol, 2014, 28 (4): 345-350. DOI: 10.1111/ppe.12133.
- [4] JU H, CHADHA Y, DONOVAN T, et al. Fetal macrosomia and pregnancy outcomes [J]. Aust N Z J Obstet Gynaecol, 2009, 49(5): 504-509. DOI: 10.1111/j.1479-828X.2009.01052.x.
- [5] ESAKOFF T F, CHENG Y W, SPARKS T N, et al. The association between birthweight 4000 g or greater and perinatal outcomes in patients with and without gestational diabetes mellitus [J]. Am J Obstet Gynecol, 2009, 200 (6): 672.e1-672.e4. DOI: 10.1016/ j.ajog.2009.02.035.
- [6] SIGGELKOW W, BOEHM D, SKALA C, et al. The influence of macrosomia on the duration of labor, the mode of delivery and intrapartum complications [J]. Arch Gynecol Obstet, 2008, 278 (6): 547-553. DOI: 10.1007/s00404-008-0630-7.
- [7] PAN X F, TANG L, LEE A H, et al. Association between fetal macrosomia and risk of obesity in children under 3 years in Western China: a cohort study [J]. World J Pediatr, 2019, 15 (2): 153-160. DOI: 10.1007/s12519-018-0218-7.
- [8] MODZELEWSKI J, KAJDY A, MUZYKA-PLACZY SKA K, et al. Fetal growth acceleration-current approach to the big baby issue [J]. Medicina (Kaunas), 2021, 57 (3); 228. DOI;

# 中国全科医学

- 10.3390/medicina57030228.
- [9] DAS S, IRIGOYEN M, PATTERSON M B, et al. Neonatal outcomes of macrosomic births in diabetic and non-diabetic women [J]. Arch Dis Child Fetal Neonatal Ed, 2009, 94 (6): F419-422. DOI: 10.1136/adc.2008.156026.
- [ 10 ] LAWLOR D A, RELTON C, SATTAR N, et al. Maternal adiposity—a determinant of perinatal and offspring outcomes? [ J ] .

  Nat Rev Endocrinol, 2012, 8 (11): 679–688. DOI: 10.1038/nrendo.2012.176.
- [ 11 ] ZHAO R, XU L, WU M L, et al. Maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index, gestational weight gain influence birth weight [ J ]. Women Birth, 2018, 31 (1): e20-25. DOI: 10.1016/j.wombi.2017.06.003.
- [ 12 ] LIU P, XU L, WANG Y, et al. Association between perinatal outcomes and maternal pre-pregnancy body mass index [ J ] . Obes Rev, 2016, 17 (11): 1091-1102. DOI: 10.1111/obr.12455.
- [ 13 ] KOYANAGI A, ZHANG J, DAGVADORJ A, et al. Macrosomia in 23 developing countries: an analysis of a multicountry, facilitybased, cross-sectional survey [ J ] . Lancet, 2013, 381 (9865 ): 476-483. DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(12)61605-5.
- [ 14 ] USTA A, USTA C S, YILDIZ A, et al. Frequency of fetal macrosomia and the associated risk factors in pregnancies without gestational diabetes mellitus [ J ] . Pan Afr Med J, 2017, 26: 62. DOI: 10.11604/pamj.2017.26.62.11440.
- [ 15 ] VEKIC J, ZELJKOVIC A, STEFANOVIC A, et al. Obesity and dyslipidemia [ J ] . Metabolism, 2019, 92: 71-81. DOI: 10.1016/j.metabol.2018.11.005.
- [ 16 ] VAHRATIAN A, MISRA V K, TRUDEAU S, et al. Prepregnancy body mass index and gestational age-dependent changes in lipid levels during pregnancy [ J ] . Obstet Gynecol, 2010, 116 (1): 107-113. DOI: 10.1097/AOG.0b013e3181e45d23.
- [ 17 ] WAHAB R J, JADDOE V W V, VOERMAN E, et al. Maternal body mass index, early-pregnancy metabolite profile, and birthweight [ J ]. J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2022, 107 (1): e315-327. DOI: 10.1210/clinem/dgab596.
- [18] KITAJIMA M, OKA S, YASUHI I, et al. Maternal serum triglyceride at 24—32 weeks' gestation and newborn weight in nondiabetic women with positive diabetic screens [J]. Obstet Gynecol, 2001, 97 (5 Pt 1): 776-780. DOI: 10.1016/s0029-7844(01)01328-x.
- [19]中国肥胖问题工作组.中国成人超重和肥胖症预防与控制指南(节录)[J].营养学报,2004,26(1):1-4.
- [20] JIN W Y, LIN S L, HOU R L, et al. Associations between maternal lipid profile and pregnancy complications and perinatal outcomes: a population-based study from China [J]. BMC Pregnancy Childbirth, 2016, 16: 60. DOI: 10.1186/s12884-016-0852-9.
- [21] ZHUSM, ZHANGHQ, LIC, et al. Maternal lipid profile during early pregnancy and birth weight: a retrospective study [J]. Front Endocrinol (Lausanne), 2022, 13: 951871. DOI: 10.3389/fendo.2022.951871.
- [22] 孔令英,杨慧霞,孟文颖,等.妊娠期血脂与妊娠期糖尿病、巨大儿的关系研究[J].中华糖尿病杂志,2016,8(12):

735-740. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-5809.2016.12.007.

KONG L Y, YANG H X, MENG W Y, et al. Clinical analysis of the relationship between blood lipids of pregnancy and gestational diabetes mellitus and magracamia [L]. Chinaca Jaurral of

diabetes mellitus and macrosomia [J]. Chinese Journal of Diabetes, 2016, 8 (12): 735-740. DOI: 10.3760/cma.j.issn.1674-5809.2016.12.007.

- [23] 周建军、胡娅莉、王志群、等. 妊娠中期母体血脂及尿酸水平对子痫前期、妊娠期糖尿病和巨大儿的预测价值[J]. 中华围产医学杂志, 2012(4): 217-221.
  ZHOU J J, HU Y L, WANG Z Q, et al. Maternal serum lipid and uric acid revels at 20 weeks of gestation in predicting preeclampsis.
  - uric acid revels at 20 weeks of gestation in predicting preeclampsia, gestational diabetes mellitus and macrosomia [J]. Chinese Journal of Perinatal Medicine, 2012 (4): 217–221.
- [24] SCHAEFER-GRAF U M, GRAF K, KULBACKA I, et al. Maternal lipids as strong determinants of fetal environment and growth in pregnancies with gestational diabetes mellitus [J]. Diabetes Care, 2008, 31 (9): 1858-1863. DOI: 10.2337/ dc08-0039.
- [25] SON G H, KWON J Y, KIM Y H, et al. Maternal serum triglycerides as predictive factors for large-for-gestational age newborns in women with gestational diabetes mellitus [J]. Acta Obstet Gynecol Scand, 2010, 89 (5): 700-704. DOI: 10.3109/00016341003605677.
- [ 26 ] CHONG, RAO, . Second-trimester maternal lipid profiles rather than glucose levels predict the occurrence of neonatal macrosomia regardless of glucose tolerance status: a matched cohort study in Beijing [ J ] . J Diabetes Complicat, 2021, 35 (8): 107948. DOI: 10.1016/j.jdiacomp.2021.107948.
- [27] SAMSUDDIN S, ARUMUGAM P A, MD AMIN M S, et al. Maternal lipids are associated with newborn adiposity, independent of GDM status, obesity and insulin resistance: a prospective observational cohort study [J]. BJOG, 2020, 127 (4): 490– 499. DOI: 10.1111/1471-0528.16031.
- [28] DI CIANNI G, MICCOLI R, VOLPE L, et al. Maternal triglyceride levels and newborn weight in pregnant women with normal glucose tolerance [J]. Diabet Med, 2005, 22 (1): 21– 25. DOI: 10.1111/j.1464-5491.2004.01336.x.
- [29] WANG X X, GUAN Q B, ZHAO J J, et al. Association of maternal serum lipids at late gestation with the risk of neonatal macrosomia in women without diabetes mellitus [J]. Lipids Health Dis, 2018, 17 (1): 78. DOI: 10.1186/s12944-018-0707-7.
- [30] WANG J, MOORE D, SUBRAMANIAN A, et al. Gestational dyslipidaemia and adverse birthweight outcomes: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. Obes Rev, 2018, 19 (9): 1256-1268. DOI: 10.1111/obr.12693.
- [31] SONG X L, CHEN L T, ZHANG S M, et al. High maternal triglyceride levels mediate the association between pre-pregnancy overweight/obesity and macrosomia among singleton term non-diabetic pregnancies: a prospective cohort study in central China [J]. Nutrients, 2022, 14 (10): 2075. DOI: 10.3390/nu14102075.
- [ 32 ] LIANG N, ZHU HY, CAIXP, et al. The high maternal TG level at early trimester was associated with the increased risk of LGA

#### • 8 • http://www.chinagp.net E-mail:zgqkyx@chinagp.net.cn

中国全科医学

- newborn in non-obesity pregnant women [J]. Lipids Health Dis, 2018, 17 (1): 294. DOI: 10.1186/s12944-018-0936-9.
- [33] MISRA V K, TRUDEAU S, PERNI U. Maternal serum lipids during pregnancy and infant birth weight: the influence of prepregnancy BMI [J]. Obesity, 2011, 19 (7): 1476-1481. DOI: 10.1038/oby.2011.43.
- [34] ANAM A K, COOKE K M, DRATVER M B, et al. Insulin increases placental triglyceride as a potential mechanism for fetal adiposity in maternal obesity [J]. Mol Metab, 2022, 64: 101574. DOI: 10.1016/j.molmet.2022.101574.
- [ 35 ] HERRERA E. Lipid metabolism in pregnancy and its consequences in the fetus and newborn [ J ] . Endocrine, 2002, 19 (1): 43-

- 55. DOI: 10.1385/ENDO:19:1:43.
- [ 36 ] MCCONIHAY J A, HONKOMP A M, GRANHOLM N A, et al. Maternal high density lipoproteins affect fetal mass and extraembryonic fetal tissue sterol metabolism in the mouse [ J ] . J Lipid Res, 2000, 41 (3): 424-432.
- [ 37 ] WOOLLETT L A. Maternal cholesterol in fetal development: transport of cholesterol from the maternal to the fetal circulation [ J ] . Am J Clin Nutr, 2005, 82 (6): 1155-1161. DOI: 10.1093/ajcn/82.6.1155.

(收稿日期: 2023-01-30; 修回日期: 2023-03-08) (本文编辑: 宋春梅)